

APotlatchDeltic

Integrating seedling quality testing into reforestation programs

March 1, 2022



My Background:

- A B.S. Forest Management from Washington State University
- A Worked summers for USFS, Enumclaw WA
- 1990: Hired by Potlatch as Asst. Seedling Production Supervisor, Potlatch Greenhouse, Lewiston ID
- 1993: Promoted to Seedling Production Supervisor, Potlatch Greenhouse, Lewiston ID
- 4 2009: Potlatch Greenhouse permanently closed.
- A 2009: Promoted to Silviculturist. Current duties include contract growing of seedlings, seedling delivery, seed procurement and sales, project management of research.

Overview:

- A Reforestation seedling goals?
- A Nursery locations?
- A How to monitor seedling crop at nurseries?
- A Types of tests available and where to get them?
- ▲ How to integrate results A case study
- A Conclusions

Reforestation seedling goals?

A Seedlings:

A Healthy, balanced seedling:

A Good root mass.

A Good bud set.

A Above minimum and close to target specifications.

A Disease free.

A Packed at optimum time.

A Delivered in optimum condition for planting.

A Ideally, grown close to ownership.

Nursery locations?

A Historically, a lot of nurseries were located near reforestation sites in north Idaho.

- A Northwoods Nursery, Elk River ID CLOSED
- A Western Forest Systems, Lewiston ID CLOSED
- A Potlatch Greenhouse, Lewiston ID CLOSED
- A Pleasant Hills Nursery, Troy ID CLOSED

A Current local nurseries:

- A Plants of the Wild, Tekoa WA
- A Wildlife Habitat, Princeton ID
- A Idaho Evergreens, Deary ID
- A University of Idaho, Moscow

Nursery locations?

- A The larger your planting program, the further from ownership you may have to go.
- A Large scale nurseries are currently located at least 5-6 hours drive from Lewiston.
- A Scattered from N. California to southern BC.
- A West side vs. east side
- A Greenhouse vs. outdoor compound
- A High intensity lights?

How to monitor seedling crops from a distance?

How to monitor seedling crop at nurseries?

A In person inspections.

- A Big time commitment.
- US only right now.
- A Best way.
- A Zoom meetings with pictures of seedling crops.

A OK substitution.

A Hard to get overall feel of crop.

- A FaceTime with actual walk through of crop.
- A Height/caliper measurements (scatter diagrams) throughout growth cycle.
- A Inventory of crop throughout growth cycle.
- A Testing seedlings.

Tests available and where to get them?

A Cold Hardiness Tests:

A University of Idaho, Pitkin Forest Nursery

- A University of Idaho, Pitkin Forest Nursery
- A Some nursery locations



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Cold Hardiness Testing



Cold Hardiness Test:

- A Measure of seedling's ability to withstand freezing temperatures.
- A Develops in tandem with chilling hours.
- A If seedlings are not cold hardy may cause physiological and/or morphological damage while in freezer storage.
- A High LT₅₀ values (less negative) indicate seedlings are not cold hardy and likely do not have enough chilling hours.
- LT₅₀ readings are recorded and compared with published values for each species.

Cold Hardiness Test:

- A Historically tests were done be freezing entire seedling.
- Potlatch Greenhouse sent off Douglas-fir and western white pine samples every year for testing prior to harvest.
- A However, testing facilities closed and no way to test until recently.
- A University of Idaho, Pitkin Forest Nursery, has stepped in to fill this gap.

Cold Hardiness Test:

- A Perform freeze-induced electrolyte leakage test (FIEL).
- At each decreasing temperature, the electrolyte concentration (EC) in water is measured to determine the % of electrolytes that leak out of the tissue.
- PotlatchDeltic test:
 - ♠ 9 seedlings per seedlot randomly selected.
 - A Needles randomly selected, processed and subjected to decreasing temperatures.

















PotlatchDeltic Cold Hardiness Results:

	LT50 Results					
				2022	2021	
Nursery	Species	Seedlot Elevation	Stocktype	LT50 (°C)	LT50 (°C)	
Nursery A	DF	2500-3200	415C	-12.7		
Nursery C	DF	2500-3200	415C		-29.1	
Nursery B	DF	3000-3700	412B	-12.0		
Nursery B	DF	3000-3700	410A		-17.8	
Nursery F	DF	3000-3700	415C		-20.6	
Nursery E	DF	3000-3700	411B		-28.3	
Nursery E	DF	3000-3700	411B		-28.3	
Nursery E	DF	3000-3700	411B		-37.6	
Nursery C	DF	3100-3800	415C	-25.4		
Nursery A	DF	3100-3800	415C	-16.2		
Nursery D	DF	3100-3800	415C	-12.9		
Nursery E	DF	3300-4000	411B	-17.8		
Nursery C	DF	3300-4000	415C		-31.4	
Nursery F	DF	4000-4700	415C	-19.7		
Nursery G	DF	4000-4700	415C	-15.1		
Nursery G	DF	4000-4700	415C		-34.3	
Nursery H	DF	4000-4700	415C		-27.3	
Nursery G	DF	4500-4800	415C	-14.2		
Nursery G	DF	4500-4800	415C		-21.0	

Take Aways from Cold Hardiness Results:

- A Eight different nursery locations used to grow PotlatchDeltic Douglas-fir seedlings.
- A Four different block sizes used for Douglas-fir seedlings.
- A Cold hardiness varied by nursery location.
- A Cold hardiness varied by seedlot at same nursery location.

	Nursery	Species	Seedlot Elevation	Stocktype	LT50 (°C)	LT50 (°F)
X	Nursery A	DF	2500-3200	415C	-12.7	9.1
	Nursery A	DF	3100-3800	415C	-16.2	2.8

A Cold hardiness varies from year to year.

Take Aways from Cold Hardiness Results:

A Use Cold Hardiness test results to:

- A Fine tune your nursery seedlot allocation.
- A Fine tune your nursery species allocation.
- A Fine tune your nursery use.
- A Confirm Chilling Hours calculation done by nursery.



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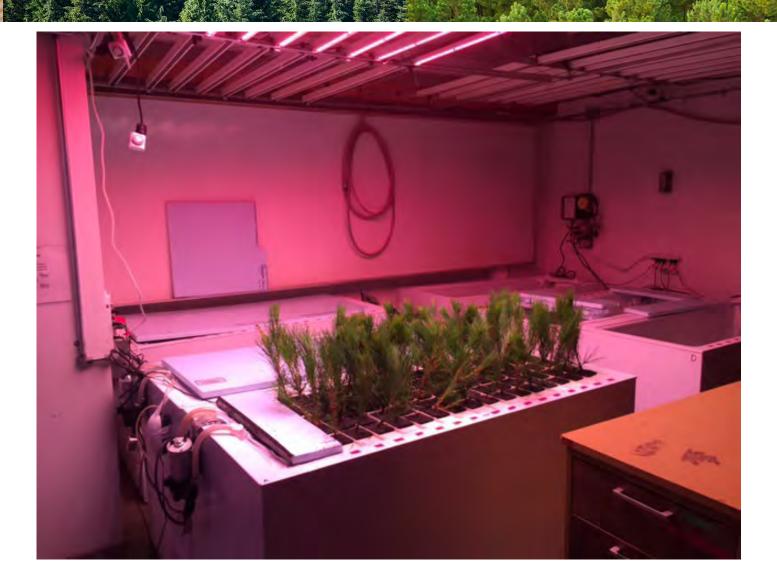
RGP Testing



- A Testing completed at UI Pitkin Nursery
- A Pitkin has established protocol for several species:
 - A 75 seedlings randomly selected at nursery by seedlot for testing
 - A Shipped to Pitkin, freezer stored until testing.
 - 15 seedlings randomly selected and tested.
 - A Roots are washed
 - A Initial height, caliper and photo taken
 - A Placed in aeroponic chamber for testing (time varies by species)
 - A Final measurements include:
 - A Photo
 - A Longest root count
 - Total root count

- A PotlatchDeltic has been working with Pitkin Nursery for 7 years on RGP Testing.
- A The protocols and equipment have been improved to ensure quality results.
- A Consistent nursery personal performing all tests.
- A Photos and data supplied for each seedlot.







Species	Size (metric)	Date Received	Nursery Score	Average Root
				Count
DF	8	10-Dec		52.53
DF	8	1-Dec		49.73
DF	8	1-Dec		13.93
DF	8	2-Dec		57.93
DF	410A	4-Nov		24.07
DF	8	16-Dec		71.53
DF	411B	9-Dec	3.43	37.00
DF	411B	9-Dec	4.37	47.87
DF	411B	9-Dec	3.97	40.13
DF	8	10-Dec		33.33
DF	410A	16-Dec		20.20
DF	410A	21-Jan		33.20
DF	8	2-Dec		64.53
DF	8	16-Dec		47.53
DF	8	10-Dec		40.00
DF	8	2-Dec		51.27

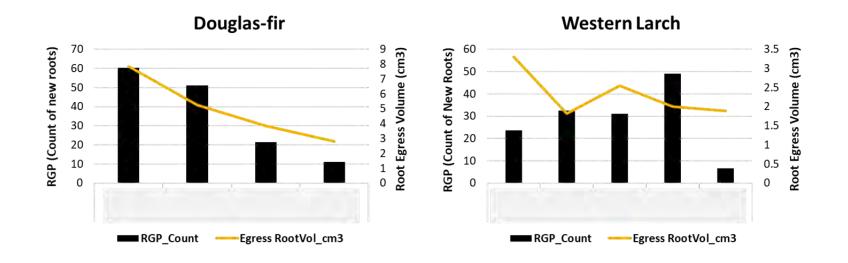
Take Aways from RGP Results:

- A Intrinsically, more roots are better.
- A However, how many roots do seedlings really need to perform well after planting?
- A In order to link RGP results to field performance, outplantings are done each spring, and measurements taken each fall.
- A PotlatchDeltic is also starting to link nursery RGP test results to UI results. Different scoring methods are used, so this may prove difficult.

Outplanting of seedlings



RGP & Outplanted Root Growth



- Douglas-fir RGP correlated well with root egress during the first season after planting
- Relationship between RGP & root egress was less consistent for western larch

Nursery RGP Testing

- A Check with current nurseries to see if they offer RGP or Root Growth Capacity (RGC) testing on your seedlots.
- A Some nurseries do a pot test for RGP.
 - A Set up in a small greenhouse.
 - A Control temperature, lights and water.
 - A Typically, it is a 21-day test.
- A Seedlings scored on sliding scale from 0-5. The higher the number, the greater number new roots on seedlings.
- A Some nurseries do pot test with a pass/fail score.

Nursery RGP Testing



Nursery RGP Testing



Root Growth Potential (RGP) Testing

Species	Size	Date	Nursery	Average
	(metric)	Received	Score	Root
				Count
,T	•			
DF	8	10-Dec		52.53
DF	8	1-Dec		49.73
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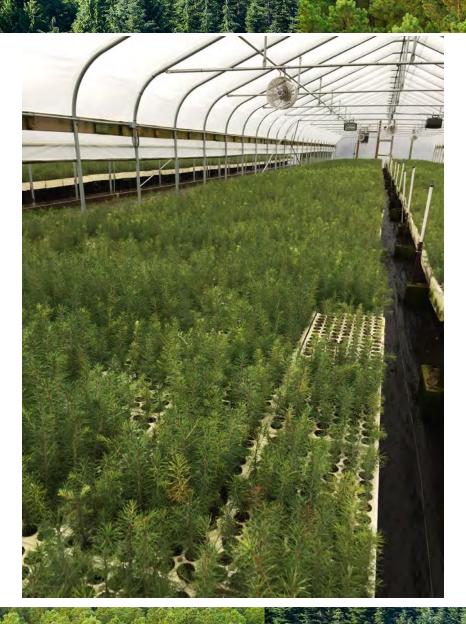


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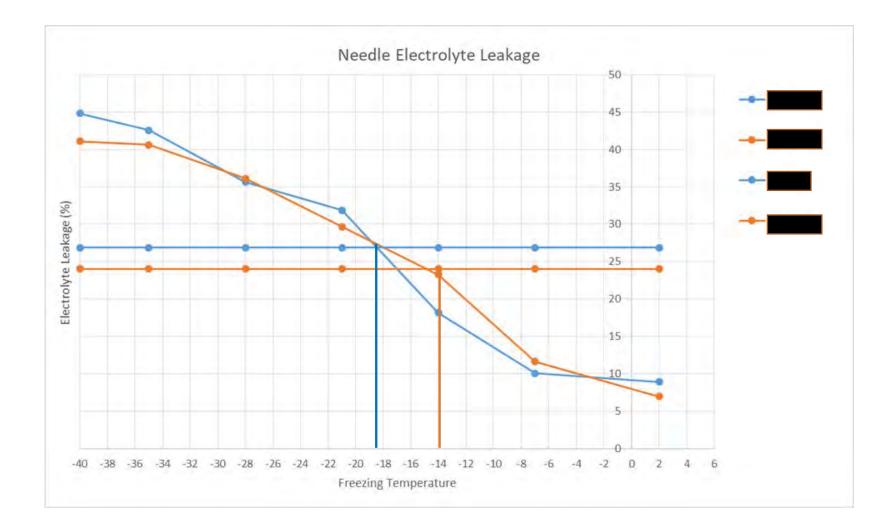


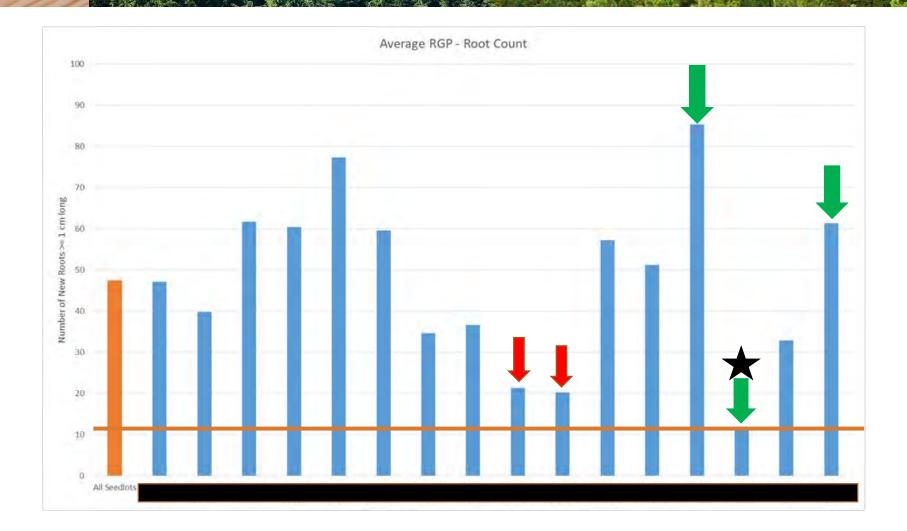
A Nursery issue identified during fall inspection.

- A High seedling variability
- Poor roots
- Poor color
- A Discussed harvest standards and expectations.
- A Seedlings harvested in mid-January.
- A Delivered seedlings for RGP did not meet harvest standards.









- A Douglas-fir seedlings from this nursery were planted in identified areas.
- A Box audits indicated only 82% of packed seedlings met minimum contract specifications.
- A Negotiated with nursery for partial refund on packing of seedlings that did not meet contract specifications.

Conclusions:

- A By working closely with your nurseries and testing seedlings:
 - A Potential issues are identified early.
 - A Seedling tests confirm issues and their severity.
 - A Provide time to adjust planting program based on test results.
 - Annual testing provides good data for evaluation of your reforestation program.
- A Time of planting is <u>not</u> when nursery issues should be identified.

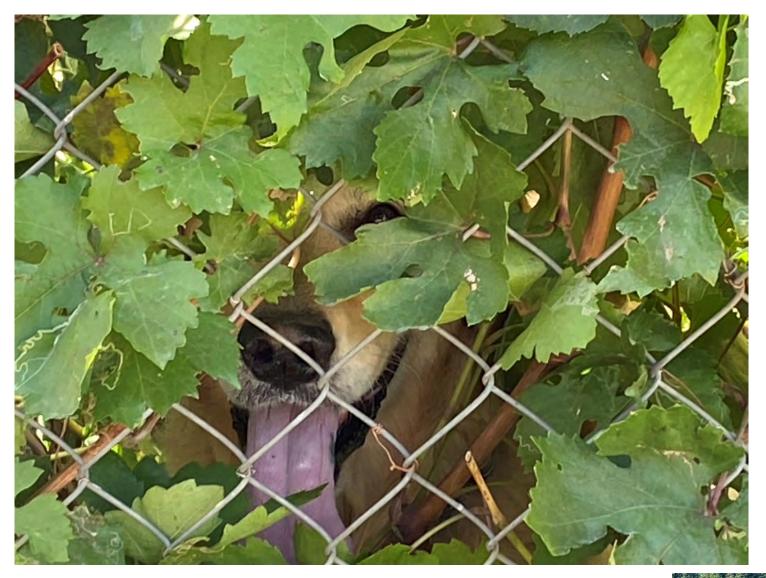
Conclusions:

A Time of planting is <u>not</u> when nursery issues should be identified.



When will you start testing seedlings?

Any questions?







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